

Our London Correspondence.

cheap journalism is a vast increase in the number of newspaper readers, and increased intelligence among the uneducated classes. The poor man now has his newspaper, and reads it at home along with his wife and children, while formerly he went to the public house and paid twice for a glass of bad liquor or a cup of villainous coffee to get "a sight" of the *Times*, the *Chronicle*, the *Morning Post* or the *Advertiser*. The *Telegraph*, I have the greatest reason for believing, has a circulation of over 90,000, and the *Star* and *Standard* combined circulate a still larger number. The facilities for transportation by rail are so great that all the leading towns in the kingdom are now served by the railways, and the newspapers are sold, as in London, at a penny a copy. More than half of the business men in London who do business in the city¹⁹ come in by rail from some of the numerous suburbs of the great metropolis. The North London Railway, having its terminus in Fenchurch street, within a third of a mile of the Bank of England, carries passengers from Kew, Acton, Kibbarn, Hampstead, Camden-town, Islington and Hackney; the Blackwall Railway brings them from Blackwall; the Poplar, the South-eastern come from Twickenham, Richmond, Barnes and Putney; while the Greenwich, the North Kent, the Brighton and the Crystal Palace railways take the suburban passengers from Gravesend, Erith, Greenwich, Blackheath, Lewisham, Croydon, Sydenham and the vast suburban southeast of London. On the summer season a great number of people during the summer season at Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, Margate, Twickenham, Winchester, Wandersley, Reading, Harrow, Albans, Yarnmouth, and other places, visit the city, and the suburban railways all of these business men purchase a penny paper on getting into the train in the morning to go to their

have continued without cessation to this day. It must be a proud position for the proprietor, the manager, the editor and conductors of the *Times* newspaper, to know that the names and reputations of the individual editors, the school, trumpet and heralded forth year after year in the *Times*; and all this period, this great journal, professional and the greatest financial authority in Europe. Very few of us have been in existence since the *Times* was first put—through the evil genius of the *Times*. Perhaps the proprietor will awake to a consciousness of the position his paper occupies, and his name has journal is running become more fully appreciated.

Count of General Sessions.
Before Recorder Barnard.

Oct. 11.—The first prisoner disposed of this morning was Charles Ober, who was indicted for grand larceny, stealing a watch and chain and other property from W. H. Hershall, on the 24th of September. He was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

For James Ferris, indicted for a felonious assault on J. Jackson, by striking him with a slung shot, was tried and acquitted.

Augustus Wyncopp, a well known pickpocket, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, having on the 1st instant picked up a pocket of the Bank of England of \$38.50, while on his rounds in City of Hartford. The Recorder sentenced him to four years imprisonment in the Sing Sing prison.

Mary Moran, charged with burglary in felonious larceny, the premises of William Taylor, 55 Ninth avenue, on the 8th of September, and a stolen cage worth \$50 pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

David Green, indicted for an assault and battery on Hugh McTeague, and was sent to the penitentiary one month.

David Green pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the penitentiary one month.

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the African nations. Raiders until they gathered a force, and then they would march against it with twenty men and put it to flight.

If he had a chance to talk to them I do not doubt it; for he was tall, and his people late bloomed.

If he feared to talk to them, he might conquer the prejudices of caste, provided he continues his present policy (which I do not doubt) it will be impossible, I most sincerely hope, to make any further progress in the history of Africa, at least by the example of this lingering trace of slave society.

It is not probable that the white man will ever have a real force—such, for instance, as a war with France or the United States. Such an event would make them a unit; but it would cost too much to create still greater evil.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholicism; a quiet indifference to Christianity; and the indigenous system of Obedi: these are the chief religious influences in the country.

Protestantism has only a slender foothold; of its five hundred thousand inhabitants less than a thousand are even nominal religion; but the Roman Catholic is the professed religion of the vast majority.

The educated class are indifferent to it—neither believers nor scoffers. At the period of the great Revolution, the half million of slaves then living in the West Indies had been imported within the ten preceding years from Africa by the slave trade.

At present, the great numbers were little better than idolaters; for the colonial slaveholders had not made any discovery—no creditable to the intellect of our Southern friends—that religion, properly perverted, might be made the most powerful instrument of enslaving the slave; they contented themselves with enslaving the slave.

In the ten years of a fearful war of races; eleven years more of the same caste; (between Petion, the mulatto President and Christophe, the black Emperor) and the same miseries from England came out, and the negro manumission attempted to enslave the act of Henry the Eighth, were now re-introduced, but the conversion of people was by no means so general, and satutory laws of conflict

There are several conditions embodied in that instrument, and among them is one that the models of ships intended to be used in the Gwaiyay mail service shall be submitted to the Admiralty for their approval. The present government came into office these models have been submitted to the Admiralty. Modifications have been made by the Admiralty, and the ships are not being built under the original contract, but under a new one in accordance with the suggestions of the Admiralty Board. Thus, the government has not only tacitly acquiesced in, but has actually taken steps for promoting and furthering the fulfilment of the conditions of the original contract. On certain parties for their own good and profitable ends have persuaded Sir Casuarie Boker that her Majesty's Ministers, and the Admiralty, and the House of Commons, and men, and men of honor in private, whatever they may be, and their shortcomings in political matters—will deliberately, stealthily, treacherously, and with an utter disregard of the rights of the public, and of the rights of the people, and their predecessors, and ratified by their own acts. Has Sir Casuarie taken time to think, he would have concluded that the government, no matter how great their real or ostensible power, cannot repudiate the contract. The House of Commons might refuse the money, but the government could not repudiate the deed, and the Admiralty could not repudiate the contract. When Sir Gladstone the respected advocate of the contract, and the government for giving Ireland a share in the postal service of the nation. We, then, tell Sir Casuarie, and we tell it to the House of Commons, and we tell it to the Admiralty, that the government has not the power to repudiate the Gwaiyay contract—that it has not the power to set it aside, and that no committee of the House—not even the House of Commons itself—can interfere with that contract.

to promote the success of democratic principles, and who has devoted much of his life to party, is a formidable candidate for the U. S. Congress for the district of Andover. President, Conrad Swackhamer, editor of the *Democrat*, and the President of the tresent Board of Aldermen, are also candidates. Other democrats in the field. P. G. Maloney has been nominated for the district by party. William A. Darling, Esq., President of the Third Avenue Railroad; General James W. Nye, ex-Police Commissioner, and William C. Crowe, Mayor of the City of New York, are also candidates. John H. Cummings and John H. White, of the Twenty-first ward, are the republican candidates.

There are no American candidates talked of at present for the district, but what is said is that they will meet in secret convalesce at the "eleventh hour" and nominate tickets in all the above districts unless the leaders sell out to the highest bidder. *Non verum.*

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

There are seventeen assembly candidates in this county (city), some comprising portions of wards and some single wards. As the public is not familiar with the district names, we give an idea of the territorial bounds of each district.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Comprising the First, Second and Third, and one election district each of the Fourth and Sixth wards. The candidates, Simon Meyers, Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and John W. H. Bragg, Esq., a Ray, steamboat captain; and John Nafhe, Republican, Thomas McKnight, American, Wm. H. Stokely.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Comprising the First, Second and Third, and one election district each of the Fourth and Sixth wards. Democratic candidates, John W. H. Bragg, Esq., and William C. Crowe, Mayor of the City of New York. There are so few opposition votes in this district that no republican or American feels inclined to be a candidate.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Comprises the Fifth and portions of the Third and Eighth wards.

Republicans. **Americans.**

C. E. Woodruff, John W. H. Bragg, William Lewis,
A. Jackson Plumb, John Cottrell,
John Dealy, Henry A. Morgan.